

# CANADIAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ■ 1965

# 25

**YEARS OF  
DYNAMIC  
FRIENDSHIP**



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## FOREWORD

For twenty-five successive years a group of Canadian students from United College in Winnipeg have met with an equal number of American students from Macalester College in St. Paul and have discussed world problems of mutual interest to both countries. Whether or not these discussions have influenced the resolution of the actual problems one way or the other is not significant. What is important is the fact that every year these students meet each other and get to know and appreciate each other's lives, purposes and problems.

It seems very odd that two countries bound together by ties of language, religion, heritage, geography, and national interest, do not have such conferences going on from coast to coast, and, on the whole, take each other for granted. In the light of this situation, the Canadian-American Conference is about as unique as the unguarded boundary dividing the two countries. The fact that it has continued for so long and with such dynamism is a clear indication that it fulfills a great need. What follows is a story of these conferences for the past twenty-five years. This account is based upon records which are available at Macalester College. As in most cases of historical writing, they are sources which through the years, happened to survive and do not represent a collection made for the purpose of writing such an account as this. The omission of certain details will be obvious. This is more the case for the 1942 and 1943 Conferences than the others. Contemporary issues of *The Mac Weekly* were especially helpful in supplying needed information.

It will probably appear to the participants in the various Conferences that many of their most significant experiences are not even mentioned. Therein lie the intangible values of the Conference but these values may be suggested to them by the facts which are stated here.

It has been considered too ambitious to mention the names of all delegates or all faculty members concerned with the Conference but special mention must be made of the assistance given by many unnamed students, parents and friends, faculty members, secretaries and other persons who in the case of each Conference have contributed so materially to its success.

The writer is indebted to the Department of History for a grant to cover the costs of secretarial assistance and printing, to its chairman, Yahya Armajani, for his wise counsel, and to the Weyerhaeuser Library for its interesting and helpful study facilities.

K.L.H.





## The First Canadian-American Conference

In the spring of 1941, a delegation of Canadian business and professional men came from Winnipeg to Saint Paul for a meeting to discuss Canadian-American relations. This was one of a series of such meetings which had started in the spring of 1939 and held alternately in Canada and the United States. Among those who were at the 1941 meeting were President Charles J. Turck of Macalester College and Dr. A.R.M. Lower, Chairman of the Department of History at United College, Winnipeg.

What followed is best described by President Turck in a letter to the author:

*After the ... meeting ended, Dr. Lower came out to my home and we talked about Canadian-American matters of various sorts, and as we were both related to colleges, we naturally raised the question with each other, 'If business and professional men from our two countries should talk about these matters, isn't it more important to get young people in college to talk about them?' So we decided to press for a student conference, one year at United College and one year at Macalester, and he agreed to talk with President Graham (Principal of United College) and I agreed to talk with you (K.L. Holmes).*

Everybody thought it was a good idea, and so the Canadian-American Conference was started.

Dr. Turck recalls that at this time Canada was in World War II and the United States was not. He adds, "President Graham deserves all the greater credit for accepting this project with his nation so immersed in the war."

The pattern set for the first Conference was followed rather closely by those which came after it, a tribute to the wisdom of the founders. In an announcement to students, President Turck indicated that the first of a series of annual institutes on Canadian-American relations would be held at United College, Winnipeg, on Friday, November 14 and Saturday, November 15, 1941. Macalester would send a delegation of approximately thirty students and two professors leaving Saint Paul, Thursday, November, November 13. The topic for discussion was "The Western Democracies and the Present World Situation".

The first meeting for students interested in making the trip was held on Friday, October 10, 1941. The estimated cost of the trip was between \$7.50 and \$10.00 each, including transportation, meals and entertainment while in Winnipeg. The expense to the students was finally set at \$7.50 (\$11.00 in 1951). Twenty-four signed up at the first meeting; twelve more were added to this list and a waiting list of thirty-one was set up. Hence, over 60 signed up; of this number 39 were chosen on the basis of their interest plus a grade point average (basis: 4.00) of 2.15. Freshmen were excluded on the ground that they would be able to go to Winnipeg in 1943-

1944. Thirteen Seniors, 14 Juniors, 12 Sophomores constituted the delegation: 17 men, 22 women. The first meeting of this delegation was held on Thursday, October 30.

Preparatory meetings of the Macalester delegation were organized along the lines previously agreed upon for the Conference itself. Chairmen were selected and delegates chose the particular topics on which they wished to concentrate. The topics were presented to the entire group in the preparatory meetings, discussion followed thus giving the delegates the opportunity to gain new information, raise questions and engage in discussion similar to that which they might expect to encounter in Conference sessions.

The preparation included panel discussions, and lectures by members of the faculty. Two such preparatory meetings a week came to be standard procedure.

From the very beginning the emphasis was placed on the principle that this was a student conference. Thus a student chairman was elected and a steering committee which included a vice-chairman, secretary, librarian and, in 1952, publicity secretary.

The delegation took the day train to Winnipeg on Thursday, November 13. The size of the delegation was sufficiently large to enable the railroad to send a special car which lay over in Winnipeg during the Conference and brought the delegates back to St. Paul on Sunday.

At one of the stops which the train made in northern Minnesota, a large number of people loaded down with packages boarded the special car and were greeted coldly by the officials in charge. The reason for this invasion and a moral judgment on the cold reception was deftly jotted down by Mr. James Russell Wiggins who was accompanying the delegation as main speaker for the Conference. It follows:

ABOUT THE GENTLEMAN FROM THE SOUTH WHO SAID "OUT"  
by J. Russell Wiggins

Be kind to the trespassing folk  
Who come onto your car without tickets;  
Don't scorn all the strangers who poke  
Even though you may think it's not cricket.  
Don't be proud and exclusive, aloof,  
Don't attempt haughty friends to contrive it,  
Even though you have paid for your seats  
And the car that you ride on is private.  
You may live in an ivory tower,  
In the cloisters of halls and of steeple,  
But it never will hurt you at all  
If you're forced to commune with the people.

continued

And besides, if the truth would be told,  
All the morals and precepts deserting  
And without any thought of the folk  
Whose kind hearts you may sadly be hurting;  
If you live without love of the works  
And the wisdom of Paul or of Cato's,  
For they may bring you boxes of sweets,  
Or a package of lovely potatoes.  
Be kind to the trespassing folk,  
Is my warning and parting petition.  
It is not just a thing of the heart  
But a matter, my friend, of nutrition.  
Then stifle the words that may rush  
To the lips, let them never be uttered;  
They may cost you the friendship of folk  
Or some popcorn all balled up and buttered.  
Here's the wisdom, my friend, I would now  
Give to all, as an honest instructor:  
Turn no visiting folk from the door  
Like a surly and hostile conductor.

An early insight into Canadian imagination and courtesy was afforded when the Canadian student leaders boarded the train near the border to accompany the delegation into Winnipeg. This became standard procedure, as did the warm welcome from United students at the railroad station.

Ready hands helped with baggage while the delegation was loaded into waiting automobiles for the ride to United College. It was some years later that in the course of the trip from the station, the left turn used to be made at Portage and Main.

At the college were refreshments and assignment to "billets". This latter term suggests a general process which now started, of getting acquainted with mutual differences – which were of great interest for the moment but soon forgotten.

Forgotten also is the term "Usonian", which came up in the discussions of the name of the conference. There arose the perennial question of what to call the delegates from the United States, who are accused of having stolen the term "American" from the rest of the Americans. Someone suggested the term "Usonian", and proposed the use of "Canadian-Usonian Conference"!! What we now call simply the Canadian-American Conference has been called by different names. The first three conferences were called "Canadian-American Student Conference on International Affairs". Subsequent conferences until 1952 went under the name "Institute of Canadian-American Relations". From 1952 on, the name "Canadian-American Conference" has been used.

Friday morning, November 14, 1941, Principal William C. Graham opened the Plenary Session of the Conference with a speech of welcome. President Charles J. Turck responded and set forth the purposes of the Conference. The substance of these purposes is stated on the Conference program thus:

*The Conference is intended to bring students from the two countries together on a friendly and informal basis. It will proceed by way of discussion groups and perhaps more significantly through the private opportunities provided for the members to get acquainted with each other. It is hoped that it will be possible to make it an annual occasion.*

It should be noted that the earlier Conferences, through the eleventh in 1951, were opened with considerable formality, including greetings from high officials of the province or state and the city. Thereafter, though formal, the opening session was addressed only by officials of the colleges and student leaders. The difference is illustrated by excerpts from the programs for 1951 and 1952 given below:

### **Eleventh Annual Conference of the Institute of Canadian-American Relations**

**Friday, November 16, 1951:**

9:00-10:30 a.m. Opening Ceremonies, Convocation Hall  
Chairman: Dr. W.C. Graham,  
Principal of United College

Invocation: Dr. H.A. Frame

Welcome to Macalester College Delegation  
His Honour R.F. McWilliams, Lieut. Governor  
His Worship Garnet Coulter, Mayor

Reply: Dr. Charles J. Turck,  
President of Macalester College

Greetings: Ian MacMillan, Senior Stick  
and Betty Jane Neely, Lady Stick of  
United College Student Association

Reply: Arthur E. Keeler,  
Chairman of Macalester Delegation



## Twelfth Annual Canadian-American Conference

Friday, November 14, 1952:

9:40-10:10 a.m. Conference Opening Session. Union Lounge

Chairman, Dr. Charles J. Turck,  
President of Macalester College

Greetings from Macalester Student Body,  
Dave Kachel, President of Community Council

Response: Dr. William C. Graham,  
Principal of United College

Lady Stick, Joan Christie  
Senior Stick, Don Denison

The reasons for the changes are given in these quotations from Principal Graham's Opening Remarks in 1953. Some of his points will seem familiar to those who sought to make similar changes ten years later.

*" . . . On former occasions we have invited to this platform for the opening session of the Conference the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province and the Mayor of our city to help you to feel a sense of welcome from a wider community than the College itself. The absence of these dignitaries today is in no sense due to a lack of interest on their part but reflects a change in policy on the part of both our Colleges concerning the nature of the Conference itself . . . "*

*" . . . With the practical urgency of our original aims in mind, then, we have felt the need to make certain changes in the emphases of this conference. We have felt that the panels should be smaller and the standards of selection higher. We have felt that more time should be devoted to panel discussions and to free personal fellowship and less time to formal social functions. We have felt, too, that there has been too much emphasis on public relations, too much disposition, perhaps, to take ourselves too seriously as moulders of public opinion. What we are after in these conferences is not the conditioning of the present so much as the preparation of those who will help to condition the future . . . "*

Returning to the account of the 1941 Conference, the Plenary Session on Friday, from 9:15 to 10:00 A.M., was followed by the first discussion session, from 10:15 to 12:15. In this first Conference delegates were divided into two groups, half Canadian, half American, each discussing a different set of subtopics under each of the general topics set for a given session: Group A emphasized politics and Group B economics in each of the three sessions. In later conferences, the delegates were divided into three groups, each group discussing the same topic in each session, the groups being shifted so that in the course of three sessions each Canadian would have met in discussion with each American.

The Friday luncheon, which was under the Chairmanship of Professor Arthur L. Phelps of United, was followed by the second discussion session, from 2:00 to 4:00 P.M. This in turn was followed by a reception and tea given by Principal and Mrs. Graham in their home, a delightful precedent for future Conferences.

The Plenary Session, Friday evening, was open to the public and addressed by Mr. James Russell Wiggins, Managing Editor of the **St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press** on the subject "Manifest Destiny." This set the pattern for the visiting delegation to supply a prominent speaker who would give the main address of the Conference.

The third and final discussion session was held Saturday morning followed by a luncheon chaired by Professor David Owen of United. Then in the afternoon a Plenary Session reviewed the Conference and heard the reports of the "rapporteurs" or secretariat.

At 6:00 P.M. Saturday the delegates assembled for the Conference Dinner, later called Banquet which in the light of its content was rather the better term. The chairman was the head of the host college, in this case Principal Graham.

The "Usonian" soon learned that customarily there was no smoking before the toast to the King, or Queen in later years. Through the years there were unintentional violations of this custom, to the dismay of the violators. There followed a toast to the President. Then, conditioned by some apt quotation in the printed banquet program, for example (1950), from Santayana: "To be brief is almost a condition of being inspired" - there were remarks by the Conference leaders, faculty and students.

There followed, in 1941, a vigorous address by President Turck entitled, "This Would be Victory." This address was followed by the always inspiring remarks of Principal Graham, in conclusion.

The serious work of the Conference being over, the rest of the evening was spent in dancing, under the shadow of an early departure from Winnipeg on Sunday morning.

A good brief description of the first Conference and a prophetic conclusion is contained in the introduction to the **Report of First Annual Canadian-American Student Conference on International Affairs**, printed by United College, after the first Conference.

*The first annual United-Macalester conference is unanimously felt to have been a most successful event. The discussions centering around the general topic "The Western Democracies in the World of Today," were entered into freely and proved to be enlightening. The aim of the conference was to promote a better understanding among the students of our two nations and to analyze our common problems in an endeavor to discover the best means by which we may co-operate in our approach to them. Perhaps we*

neither found any solution nor even reached many conclusions but certainly the ground was broken for further effort.

The enthusiasm of the students was evident from the arrival of Macalester students on Thursday evening, November 13, until their departure Sunday morning. The fact that such unexpected enthusiasm was sustained throughout the conference denotes that it was something much more than a novelty - it contained great value.

The conference was as enjoyable as it was educational. Whether at the luncheons, during the discussions or while mingling together, all were enjoying a most lively time and it was evident that we were one people. The success of the conference was further enhanced by the presence of the gifted editor of the *St. Paul Dispatch*, Mr. Russell Wiggins. His powerful and moving address at the public meeting on Friday evening, entitled "Manifest Destiny," was one of the highlights of the conference. The conference was brought to a close on Saturday evening with a banquet held in Convocation Hall. President Turck's address "This Would be Victory," was a fitting close to the discussions of the conference.

We might now ask ourselves just what did the conference accomplish. In the first place, to both colleges, it meant a re-awakening and a unifying of college spirit and in so doing it gave the students a greater appreciation of the value of an education in the liberal arts and a deeper reverence for our colleges which offer this training. Furthermore, perhaps there has never been one single event in the history of either of our colleges which so made for accurate thinking on the part of the students, as did the recent conference. There is no doubt that the discussions and the intermingling of students from our two nations, resulted in a greater respect of attitudes and a deeper understanding of both our individual and our common problems. But above all we now realize the role which Canada and the United States must play in the world of tomorrow. We have a gigantic task before us and our goal can be achieved only by the understanding of our mutual problems and the unstinted co-operation of our two nations as we approach them.

It was stated at the beginning that this was a first annual conference. It was a students' conference, organized, conducted and financed by students; and the students of both colleges are determined that our recent conference shall not be recorded as a mere event in the history of our institutions but rather it shall mark the beginning of a series of such conferences.

The first Conference was the beginning of a series of such conferences. The development is commented upon by each of the founders in the following statements which appeared in the printed program for the Fifth Conference in 1945.

## A NOTE CONCERNING THE CONFERENCE ...

The first session of the Conference was held at United College in the fall of 1941. Succeeding sessions have alternated between Macalester and United. The interest of the first session was heightened by reason of the fact that, at the time, the United States was still a neutral while Canada was at war. In the second session, both countries being at war, a marked convergence of opinion was discernible. The five years have seen the Conference steadily improve the quality of its discussion. Consciousness of separate nationality, prominent at first, soon became secondary, and even the natural inter-college tendency to regard the delegations as two rival teams was not marked. The Conference during its five years of existence has built up the technique of discussion and procedure, until now it is a smoothly functioning organization. An entire generation of undergraduates has had the privilege of participating in what seems to be a unique institution along our common border.

A.R.M. LOWER  
Professor of History  
United College

## GREETINGS FROM MACALESTER ...

In the five years since we began our Canadian-American Conferences, our countries have moved through a fearful war to a magnificent victory. What will we do with it?

The reasons that led to the first Conference are multiplied in force many times by the events of these five years. Americans who understand Canadians and Canadians who understand Americans have made the first step toward understanding the world.

Let us continue the march!

CHARLES J. TURCK  
President of Macalester College

## GREETINGS FROM UNITED . . .

The close of the fifth year of the life of our Institute of Canadian-American Relations finds us face to face with the battles of the peace. It is a great day in which to be alive, and greater still to be young. One can think of no finer hope than that through the Institute some contribution, however small, may be made first of all to the continuance of cordial relations between our two nations and secondly, through that, to the peace and prosperity of all mankind.

WM. C. GRAHAM  
Principal of United College



The fact that President Turck was one of the originators of the Conference and that Principal Graham immediately joined him as an enthusiastic participant made close ties with the administrations, and these ties have continued to persist. For the first eleven Conferences, 1941-1951, these two leaders were both present except that at the time of the third Conference in 1943, Dr. Turck was in the U.S. Army and at the time of the fourth, Principal Graham was ill and was represented by another loyal supporter of the Conference, Mr. L.C. Reycraft, Chairman of the Board of Regents of United College.

It is especially noteworthy that when it was decided in 1948 that the United delegation would make the trip to St. Paul by bus instead of train, not only did Dr. Graham make the trip but Mrs. Graham came with him. That was devotion to a cause!

In 1952 Dr. J.H.S. Reid came to St. Paul in Dr. Graham's place but the latter was with the 13th conference in 1953. In 1954 Dr. Gordon Blake substituted for Dr. Graham at the Conference in St. Paul but Dr. Graham came to Macalester Commencement in June, 1955 and received the honorary degree of Litt. D. While in St. Paul, he suffered a heart attack but was able to retire to his cottage near Toronto. With his death that summer, the Conference lost a founder and a staunch supporter.

In the new principal, Dr. Wilfred C. Lockhart, the Conference found another staunch supporter who joined his enthusiastic leadership with that of Dr. Turck.

The Conference in 1957 was Dr. Turck's last and it was fitting that he go to Winnipeg and be the main speaker for the Conference which he had helped to found. Upon his retirement from Macalester he was succeeded by Dr. Harvey M. Rice, who completed the new cycle of Presidential interest and supportably assisted at the Conferences in 1961 and 1964 by Dean (now Vice-President) Lucius Garvin.

The first conference has been described above. For purposes of comparison, there follows a description of the eighteenth Conference made immediately following the event.

### **Canadian-American Conference, 1958**

The 18th annual Canadian-American Conference has just become a matter of history. Once again, twenty-four students from United College, Winnipeg, and a like number from Macalester have sat around the conference table in groups of sixteen, discussing problems of concern to their respective countries. This year the subject was "Canadian-American Relations."

The Canadians arrived Thursday evening, November 20, accompanied by their president, Principal Wilfred C. Lockhart, and their dean, Dr. Gordon Blake. Bagpipers and the Macalester delegation lined the station platform and gave a rousing greeting as the visitors alighted from their train. A well-filled bus (in 1944 and 1946, street cars) transported the delegations to the Student Union for doughnuts and coffee. The conference information folders were distributed, assignments to "billets" were made and the Canadians were shown to their quarters in private homes or dormitories.

The entire college community was drawn into the conference Friday morning at a special all-college convocation. The American and Canadian flags on the platform in the gymnasium gave an international setting for the ceremony which opened the conference. President Rice presided at this, his first such conference. Greetings from Macalester were given by Dr. Rice, Brian Anderson, Chairman of the Macalester delegation, and Paul Larson, President of the Community Council. Responses from United College were given by its Chairman, Waldron N. Fox-Decent, the Lady Stick, Audrey Huntingford, the Senior Stick, D. Trevor Anderson, and Principal Lockhart.

Dr. Lockhart then introduced the Canadian visiting speaker, Dr. Leonard W. Brockington, famous lawyer and statesman of Canada and of the British Commonwealth of Nations. For an hour, Dr. Brockington held his audience spellbound as he spoke intimately, profoundly and amusingly on the subject of Canadian-American relations.

The delegations then adjourned to conference rooms in the Student Union for discussion sessions which are the heart of the conference. Two other sessions followed, each of which was introduced by a student paper, the first American and the second Canadian.

Shopping and sightseeing trips on Saturday afternoon were followed by a formal banquet at which the discussions of all the groups were summarized and speeches were made by the leaders of the two delegations, student and faculty. Thus the conference ended.

The results of the conference are hard to measure. Certainly the friendly discussions resulted in an increased awareness and understanding of the problems faced by each country in its dealings with the other. Perhaps more important were the informal occasions on which individual Canadians and Americans came to know one another. In this particular, this 18th conference added its quota to the swelling total of young people who have gone forth into the life of their respective countries, with this rich experience to enhance their regard for the people and government across the border.

In the earlier conferences, 1941-1949, the visiting speaker addressed a Public Meeting held on Friday evening. Subsequently the speaker was on the program Friday morning after the opening remarks in order to better

set a background for the discussions which followed. These meetings were usually held in Convocation Hall at United and in the Gymnasium at Macalester. The most recent Conferences, 1962-1964, which lasted three days, started with the opening remarks and speaker on Thursday morning instead of Friday.

Proceedings were published for the Conferences held in 1941, 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947. The practice was soon abandoned, partly because it was felt that the real values of the Conference lay in the actual discussions rather than in a formal report of them.

The first Conference lasted two days, Friday and Saturday, setting the pattern for most of those which followed. The day preceding the Conference and the day following, was spent in travel by the visiting delegation. Travel has customarily been by train. A notable exception was in 1948 and 1950 when the United delegation came by bus.

The third week in November has been the usual time for the meeting. In 1943, the Conference lasted three days. Also, the Macalester delegates attended the United Commencement. This was exceptional. So was the fact that in 1944, the United delegates attended the Macalester Homecoming where, incidentally, they presented "The Maple Leaf Review." Not until 1962 was there another three-day Conference on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and this was repeated in 1963 and 1964. In these latter cases the address of the visiting speaker was given Thursday morning, as previously stated, the first discussion session was held in the afternoon, and the student papers were presented that evening. The third and fourth discussion sessions were held respectively Friday morning and afternoon. The third discussion session was held Saturday forenoon, leaving that afternoon free time as had usually been the case in other years.

The size of the delegations at each of the first four Conferences was considerably larger than at those which followed: 34 to 39 from each of the colleges, with 3 to 5 faculty. It is interesting to note that one of the five faculty who went from Macalester in 1943 was Visiting Professor of Political Science, Hubert H. Humphrey, presently (1965) Vice President of the United States.

In 1945 and 1946 the delegations were smaller: 18 from Macalester and 24 and 18 from United. From 1947 to 1964 there have been about 24 from each college with 3 or 4 faculty members from each.

The number of observers has run as high as 35 or 40, always representing, for obvious reasons, the host college. In 1946 there were two student observers and one faculty member in attendance from Washington State College in Pullman, Washington, with the thought that a Western Canadian-American Conference might be established between their college and one in British Columbia.

In the early years, members of the Conference, both students and faculty, took part in roundtables or interviews which were broadcast on the radio.

In the later years, each college has been represented by two debaters who travel ahead and debate on the day preceding the Conference. The debate topic relates to the topic of the Conference and the debaters participate in the Conference.

In this connection it should be remembered that the Conference itself does not engage in formal debate and does not reach specific conclusions or take any formal position or action on the subjects under discussion.

The selection of a topic was a cooperative process. It was generally understood that the initial step in suggesting a topic would be taken by the group who would be the visitors in a given year. This might be done at a given Conference for the succeeding year, or soon after the Conference as was the case for the topic of 1955 on Africa which the Macalester steering committee was considering as early as November 30, 1954. More frequently the selection of a topic was under consideration in the period from January to May.

The next step in setting the topic was done by the steering committee in submitting, one to the other, a breakdown of the main topic, for approval. The initial breakdown was usually the work of those who selected the topic but not necessarily so. The final outline was the product of agreement by the two committees.

It was imperative that this whole process should be completed before summer so that prospective delegates would have materials for summer study. As in other human affairs, the impulse was to act early in the year and the actual result was to be hard-pressed for time at the end of the term.

From the very beginning, financial assistance in meeting the costs of the Conference was given by organizations which were appreciative of the aims of the Conference. The expense of the trip to Winnipeg for the first Conference was paid partly by funds received from the Bryam Foundation, Inc. of New York City which gave further assistance to later conferences. A large part of the expenses of several Conferences (1950, 1952, 1954, 1956) was met by donations from the Minneapolis **Star-Tribune** Fund. Repeatedly the Great West Life Assurance Company of Canada has been host to the Conference at luncheons (1951, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963), a courtesy also shown by the T. Eaton Company of Winnipeg. In 1950 the Conference was entertained at a luncheon by the St. Paul Branch of the Foreign Policy Association which, incidentally, was addressed by the Indian Ambassador. In 1954 a dinner was given by the United World Federalists. In 1956 the banquet was given by the Twin City firms: Klein Food Markets, Klinkerfues Manufacturing Company and the Northwest State Bank.



In 1958, the **Reader's Digest** of Canada made a large grant to each of the two colleges to cover Conference expenses. Subsequently this has been continued and shared in by the **Reader's Digest** of the United States.

It is with deep appreciation that all this assistance is recalled.

Judging from its frequency the most popular type of entertainment for the Conference was the evening party. This was introduced by Professor and Mrs. Royal A. Moore in 1946 and repeated on the next four successive occasions when the Conference met in St. Paul. There followed immediately, similar parties at the homes of United and Macalester students in the years 1952-1960. The following students entertained in this way: Candy Dornblaser, Orest Ranum, Jane Owens, Herman Roth, Marilyn Hoppe, Saul N. Silverman, Glenna Jean Schuler, Nancy Stewart, Joan Schoewe, Karl von Loewe.

There were frequent dances: eight in the period between 1942 and 1962. On three occasions in 1950, 1963 and 1964 the delegates attended campus theatrical productions. A particularly pleasant evening was spent at the *Musical* given in the Drawing Room of Sparling Hall in 1945. On several occasions, visiting faculty were privileged to view some of the excellent productions of the National Film Board (of Canada).

Serious as most of the activity of the Conference was, it would be strange if occasionally the enthusiasm did not burst forth in song. In the excitement of arrival and at the always regretful departure, this took the form of the last two items on the Conference Song Sheet. The others were usually reserved for the more formal setting of the Banquet. The Banquet also was the occasion for the visitors to regularly extend an invitation to the next Conference.



## CONFERENCE SONG SHEET

### GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

God save our gracious Queen,  
Long live our noble Queen,  
God save the Queen!  
Send her victorious,  
Happy and glorious,  
Long to reign over us;  
God save the Queen!

### O CANADA

O Canada! Our home and native land;  
True patriot love in all thy sons command.  
With glowing hearts we see thee rise  
The true North strong and free;  
And stand on guard, O Canada,  
We stand on guard for thee.  
O Canada! Glorious and free!  
We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee.  
O Canada! We stand on guard for thee.

### HAIL UNITED

Raise the roof for old United  
Tell the world that she's the best!  
Nowhere else our faith is plighted  
In the land of East or West.  
We could never love another,  
Better college could not be,  
Fill your lungs and roar, my brother,  
Hail your academic Mother,  
Here's to old U.C.!

Katana, Katana, Kasula, Kasaw  
United, United Katarah, Kataw  
Wesley! Toba! White and Red!  
Ever leading, never led,  
RAH! RAH! UNITED!!



*Arrival or departure seem to be happy occasions.*



*Macalester delegates are delighted to meet the United representative at the border.*



*Delegates compare their purchases on the way home.*

*The student papers are well received, informative and often controversial.*





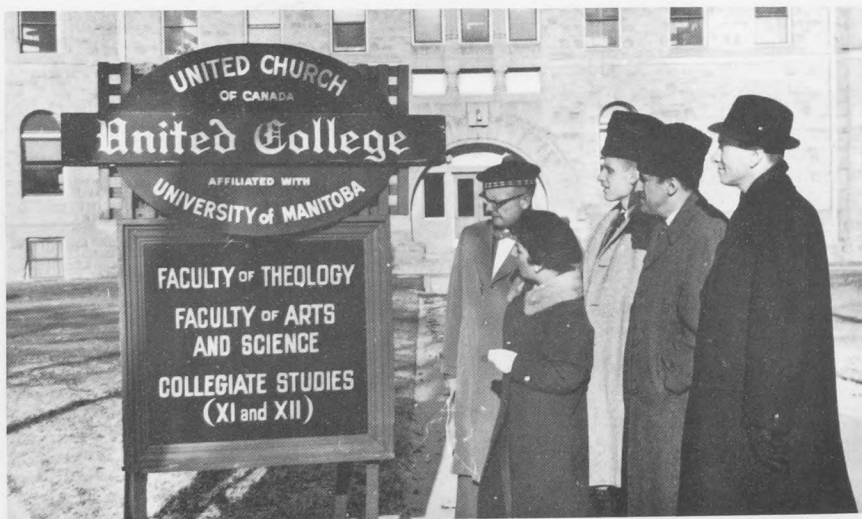


A "heated" discussion where apparently more than one is trying to make a point at the same time.



The chairman here seems to have control of the situation.

*A corner of the annual banquet.*



*Advisors and students make sure they are at the right place at the right time.*

## THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light.  
What so proudly we hailed, at the twilight's last gleaming?  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous flight,  
Over the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?  
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.  
O say, does that star-spangled banner still wave,  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

## DEAR OLD MACALESTER

Dear old Macalester  
Ever the same; to those whose hearts are thrilled by thy dear name.  
Cherished by all thy sons, loved by all thy daughters.  
Hail! Hail to thee our college dear.

## MAC ROUSER

### CHORUS:

For we are loyal to dear old Mac  
and college spirit  
we never lack  
We always fight to win the game;  
In ev'ry sport its just the same.  
We wave our pennants, the gold and blue,  
And to these colors we're ever true;  
We proudly give an Oski WOW-WOW;  
for our dear college Macalester.

Oski - wow - wow!  
Wiski - wie - wie!  
Olie - ma - ca - i! Olie - ma-ca-i!  
Macalester - WOW!



This brief narrative of events is concluded by statements from the President of Macalester College and the Principal of United College.

## FOR THE UNITED STATES AND MACALESTER COLLEGE

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Canadian-American Conference is an event worth commemorating. Professor Kenneth L. Holmes has here summarized and described sessions which were meaningful as events and remain impressive as history.

That United States citizens have generally neglected or ignored Canadian history, culture, and national life is a truism. Certainly twenty-five years of conferences have not changed that unfortunate fact. But we should not fall back upon that maudlin and despairing phrase, "Who knows how much good has been done . . ." These conferences were not intended to remake the world. They were meant to provide Americans and Canadians with opportunities to learn together and thus to learn about each other. They have accomplished this, and they therefore represent a significant series of events in Canadian-American relations.

They represent as well a real achievement in international education. We at Macalester are proud of our international programs, but especially proud of the fact that our oldest international program was established with a Canadian college. The Canadian-American Conference does not compete with the glamour of European, Asian, and African travel and study, but it is a mark of the maturity of contemporary students that they seek more than glamour.

Most significantly, the Canadian-American Conference has been a movement of people. Even had they not been international, even had they not been a collegiate program, these twenty-five conferences would still have been remembered for friendships made, perspectives broadened, responsibilities fulfilled.

Everyone at Macalester joins me in expressing thanks to our friends in Winnipeg for their many acts of kindness and cordiality over the years. These have been written in our hearts; they now are fittingly recorded in this history.

Harvey M. Rice  
President, Macalester College

## FOR CANADA AND UNITED COLLEGE

The Canadian-American Conference has been an honest, sustained effort to help successive groups of promising young American and Canadian undergraduates grow into a more mature appreciation of the issues involved in Canadian-American relations and international affairs generally. As such, it has produced no outstanding achievement, that is, if outstanding is to be equated with the gigantic, the remarkable, or the dramatic. It suffers, as every educational venture suffers, from the inability to mark and record achievement in precise terms. Like every adventure in the field of human relationships, its record is written into the lives of people – a substantial progression of undergraduates who have learned to wrestle with some of the profound issues of life in their relationship to the joint existence of the American and Canadian people. Whatever has been the depth, the profundity, or even occasionally, the superficiality of that encounter, none of those involved has escaped untouched. A source of leadership has thus been created on both sides of our much-heralded, undefended frontier. Here is a resource, that in hundreds of unseen and undeclared ways, will strengthen the fiber of understanding that already serves to hold these two nations together. Indeed, it has already done so.

The contribution of these conferences may be summarized within the meaning of this simple statement: For twenty-five years the Canadian-American Conference, alternating between Macalester and United Colleges, has been making a positive and enduring contribution to the building of more friendly, responsible and intelligent relationships between the United States and Canada. That every performance has not been dramatic does not rob it of its uniqueness, that these Conferences have been modest and unpretentious does not remove from them the essential gains they have established. That this venture should be an effort written in the lives of young people, is what one should assume would issue from two such colleges as Macalester and United. That this interchange should seek to prepare undergraduates for responsible decision and action across international frontiers should be seen only as the partial fulfillment of the Christian traditions of both colleges. That this venture has been maintained and guided by faculty in both colleges who have given generously beyond the normal call of duty is but evidence of the good faith and intention written into its existence.

That which is born of vision and sustained by intelligent devotion requires no explanation to justify its existence. It remains to challenge all who shall be privileged to share in it to move it to yet nobler achievement.

W.C. Lockhart  
Principal, United College

## APPENDIX A

### Faculty Advisors

Through the years each college has had a member of the faculty who served as principal advisor to its Conference group. However, Conference planning and procedure has been settled cooperatively by students, advisors and administrators.

The United advisors have been A.R.M. Lower 1941- 1942; Donald C. Masters 1943; John E.L. Graham 1944-1945; H.S. Ferns 1946; T.J. Oleson 1947-1948; J.H.C. Reid 1949; Kenneth W. McNaught 1950, 1952-1953, 1957; Harry S. Crow 1951, 1956; Michael Oliver 1954-1955; Gordon Blake 1958; H.V. Rutherford 1959-1965.

The Macalester advisors have been K.L. Holmes 1941, 1945-1948, 1950-1959; Herbert J. Wood 1942-1943; Forrest A. Young 1944; Donald B. Warner 1949; Earl Spangler 1960-1963; Ernest Sandeen 1964-1965.

Special mention must be made here of J. Huntley Dupre and Donald F. Warner for their continued and helpful attendance at Macalester training sessions for many years.

## APPENDIX B

### Leaders of the Conference

The list of students which follows is no simple list of names. In the case of the Chairman there is represented the basic responsibility for the Conference as a whole, involving all the details of advanced communication, preparatory meetings, selection of delegates and leaders within the delegation, arrangements especially by the host college and continuing supervision over all activity connected with the Conference until its conclusion.

The writers of main papers have had the responsibility of extensive research on some aspect of the Conference topic. These papers have been designed to provoke discussion and were presented by the writer at a plenary session as an introduction to the discussions which followed.

One of the most difficult tasks has been the work of the Secretariat. There were usually three members, one attending and recording the main points discussed and views expressed in each discussion section. These were students of the host college who obviously had no part in the discussion itself but who had the unenviable responsibility of following the discussion intently and, on Saturday afternoon usually, weaving this intricate mass of material into a logical and frequently humorous narrative.

Only that member of the Secretariat who delivered the report at the Banquet is named here. Respectful admiration must go to the others who labored as assistants and who sacrificed mingling with their fellows in order to reveal to them what they had been talking about.



Conference Chairman	Main Papers	Secretariat (reporter)
1942 Iver Yeager (M)		
1943 – Thomas Champlin (M) Al Hackins (U)		
1944 – Elizabeth Perry (M) Margaret Prang (U)		
1945 – Gordon Deegan (M)	1945 – Joan Margaret Harris (U) Betty Lou Hicks (M) Florence Jensen (M) Dorothy Beales (U)	1945 – Barbara Anne King (U)
1946 – Priscilla Jefferson (M)	1946 – John Peach (U) Marguerite Hallquist (M) Max Haskell (U)	1946 – Dorothy Oas (M)
1947 – Dave Marsden (M) E.M. Hallonquist (U)	1947 – Robert Morgan (M) Bill Paton (U) Dave Marsden (M)	1947 – Harry Sparling (U)
1948 – Robert Law (M) William Paton (U)	1948 – Norman Cantor (U) Kermit Bergstrahl (M) Albert Tassie (U)	1948 – Mary Roessel (M)
1949 – Stanley C. Young (M) Norman F. Cantor (U)	1949 – Margie Giffei (M) John Craig (U) Bob Willard (M)	1949 – Ian Rennie (U)
1950 – Charles Jackson (U) John Wortman (M)	1950 – Wilf Shaw (U) Arthur Keeler (M)	1950 – Jessica Page (M)
1951 – Arthur E. Keeler (M)	1951 – Marguerite Margellos (M) Bob Wilson (U) Dale Peterson (M)	1951 – Mildred McDonald (U)
1952 – Al Mackling (U) Candy Dornblaser (M), Co-chairman Lowell Erickson (M)	1952 – Doug Lachlan (U) Jim Mohamad (M) Helen Scurfield (U) Russ Corey (M)	1952 – Georgia McLean (M)
1953 – Connie Dondore (M)	1953 – Ramsay Cook (U)	

1954 – Eugene Tennis (M) Stuart Barber (U)	1954 – David Blostein (U) Elaine Guldalian (M)	
1955 – Richard Flathman (M) Al Reimer (U)	1955 – Saul N. Silverman (U) Kenneth A.B. Wells (M) Graef Gannon (M)	1955 – Wilda Reynolds (U)
1956 – Lewis C. Sawyer (M) Laurie E. Smith (U)	1956 – Roman March (U) Tom Johnson (M)	1956 – Joan M. Hubers (M)
1957 – Saul N. Silverman (U) Marilyn Hoppe (M)	1957 – Waldron Fox-Decent (U) Jim Fukomoto (M)	1957 – Lillian Helyar (U)
1958 – Brian Anderson (M) Waldron Fox-Decent (U)	1958 – Marilyn Hoppe (M) Joseph E. Martin (U)	1958 – Mary Gludt (M)
1959 – Yvette Boe (M) Sharon Bishop (M), Co-chmn. Jim Anderson (U)	1959 – Lloyd Axworthy (U) Lyman Sargent (M)	1959 – Kay Hughes (U)
1960 – Lila Nett (M) Ray Gillies (M) James Anderson (U)	1960 – Lyman Sargent (M) John Kendle (U)	1960 – Sandy Siegel (M)
1961 – Douglas Bond (U) Milda Hedblom (M) Dean Edstrom (M)	1961 – Gary Brickman (U) Karl V. von Loewe (M)	1961 – Brenda Clarke (U)
1962 – Dallas Lindgren (M), Co-chmn. Richard Eaton (M) Ross McCormack (U), Co-chmn. Martin Reid (U)	1962 – Steve Snyder (M) Douglas Bond (U)	1962 – Carolyn Dirks (M)
1963 – Faith Ohman (M), Co-chmn. Ron Weber (M) Howard Elliott (U), Co-chmn. Ian Parker (U)	1963 – Short Papers – 11:00 A.M. <b>Definitions of Democracy</b> Rennie Loudon (M) Carl Christie (U)  Main Papers – 8:00 P.M. Walter Olson (M) Ian Parker (U)	1963 – Bob Haverluck (U)
1964 – David Davies (M), Co-chmn. Susan Wolgamot (M) Bob Haverluck (U), Co-chmn. Gary Russell (U)	1964 – Robert Whalen (M) John Roberts (U)	1964 – Edythe Ellis (M)

## APPENDIX C

### Other Student Leaders Appearing on the Conference Program

Being essentially a student activity, the Conference is the occasion for the student leaders of each college to officially exchange greetings when the Conference meets. The United leaders, the Senior Stick and the Lady Stick, and the President of the Macalester Community Council have performed this function as shown on the list which follows:

Senior Stick	Lady Stick	President of the Community Council
1941 – Harry S. Crowe		1941 – Kenneth Haan
1942 – P.G. White	1942 – Audrey Fridfinsson	
1943 – John Freeman	1943 – Mina Woodhead	1943 – Iver Yeager
1944 – Kenneth H. McCartney	1944 – Berenice Warne	1944 – Harold Goltz
1945 – Gerald Bedford	1945 –	1945 – Thomas Hughes
		1946 – George Hicks
1947 – Don Bennett		
1948 – Ken Livingstone	1948 – Jean Justice	1948 – Dale Goltz
1949 – Bill Norrie	1949 – Marg Mackay	
1950 – Harvey Rempel	1950 – Josephine Riley	1950 – William Gerberding
1951 – Ian MacMillan	1951 – Betty Jane Neely	
1952 – Don Denison	1952 – Joan Christie	1952 – Dave Kachel
1953 – Dale Gibson	1953 – Joan Kergan	1953 – Don Amren
1954 – Barry Day	1954 – Josephine Morgan	1954 – Jack Edwards
1955 – David Blostein	1955 – Marjorie Laycock	

1956 –  
Gordon Swan

1957 –  
Joseph Martin

1958 –  
D. Trevor Anderson

1959 –  
Brian Bendor-Samuel

1960 –  
Mike Quiggin

1961 –  
Joseph Stern

1962 –  
George Egerton

1964 –  
Russ Anthony

1956 –  
Edith Crowe

1957 –  
Carol Bennett

1958 –  
Audrey Huntingford

1959 –  
Helen Swan

1960 –  
Lottie Schubert

1961 –  
Margaret Ann Muirhead

1956 –  
Marvin L. Luther

1958 –  
Paul Larson

1960 –  
Richard Sigwalt

1961 –  
Rollin Crawford

1962 –  
Art Ogle

1964 –  
David Bell



## APPENDIX D

### Conference Topics and Speakers

The word "Sessions" indicates the discussion topics used by all groups (except 1941) for each of the three (or four) discussion sessions.

Year	Conference Topic
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- |      |  |
|------|--|
| 1941 | <p>The Western Democracies and the Present World Situation</p> <p><b>Speaker:</b> J. Russell Wiggins, Managing Editor,<br/><b>St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press</b></p> <p><b>Subject:</b> Manifest Destiny</p> <p><b>Sessions:</b> The Background of Canadian-American Relations Comparisons (customs, ideas); and Collaborations Towards a Future World Order</p>  |
| 1942 | <p>Our Common Aims and Purposes</p> <p><b>Speaker:</b> Hon. Stuart S. Garson, K.C., Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba</p> <p><b>Subject:</b> Necessities in Post-war Planning</p> <p><b>Sessions:</b> How and Why Are We Two Separate Nations?<br/>How Can We Gear the Two Nations More Effectively for War?<br/>How Can We Collaborate in a Post-war World?</p>  |
| 1943 | <p>Plans and Materials for the Post-war World</p> <p><b>Speaker:</b> Hjalmar Bjornson, U.S. Lend-lease Administrator</p> <p><b>Subject:</b> Post-war Planning</p> <p><b>Speaker:</b> Premier Stuart S. Garson of Manitoba (at banquet)</p> <p><b>Subject:</b> Economic Collaboration in Developing Peacetime Export Markets</p> <p><b>Sessions:</b> Ends and Means: Possibilities and Trends</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Materials: Resources and Motivations, Europe and Asia</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Materials: Resources and Motivations, North America: The United States and Canada</p> |
| 1944 | <p>The World We Want</p> <p><b>Speaker:</b> E.K. Williams, K.C., Vice-President of the Canadian Bar Association</p> <p><b>Subject:</b> The English-Speaking Democracies, Their Responsibilities in the World Order and Their Relations Between Themselves</p>  |

- Sessions:** How the Present War is Linked to the Problem of Racism  
 How Should the Countries of the New World Be Organized?  
 How Shall Certain Socio-politico-economic Problems Be Handled in the Post-war Period?
- 1945 **Problems of the Pacific in a New World Order**  
**Speaker:** J. Russell Wiggins, Managing Editor, **St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press**  
**Subject:** World Citizenship  
**Sessions:** Occident Meets Orient: Conflict or Collaboration?  
 The Post-war Status and Role of Japan and China  
 The Western Powers in the Pacific: Retreat or Re-orientation?  
 The United States and Canada as Pacific Powers in a New World Order
- 1946 **Governments of the World and World Government**  
**Speaker:** Dr. D. A. MacGibbon, Member of Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners  
**Subject:** Some Aspects of United States-Canadian Economic Relationships  
**Sessions:** Ideas and Forms of Government: Basic Values, Best Values, Best Form to Achieve These  
 Some Trends in Various Countries Affecting World Peace: Trends in Domestic and Foreign Policy, Political and Economic; in Russia, United States, Great Britain and the Dominions  
 World Government: United Nations, Other Proposed Organizations
- 1947 **Changing Forces in a New World Order**  
**Speaker:** Dr. Willem Luyten, Professor, University of Minnesota  
**Subject:** Redressing the Balance of Power  
**Sessions:** The New Order in Europe  
 The New Order in the Middle and Far East  
 The New Order in the Western Hemisphere
- 1948 **The Western Hemisphere in World Politics**  
**Speaker:** The Honorable A.H.S. Gillson, O.B.E., M.A., LL.D., President of the University of Manitoba  
**Subject:** Education in the Atomic Age  
**Sessions:** Within the United Nations System  
 In Relation to the Orbit of the Democratic Nations  
 In Relation to the Russian Orbit



- 1949    **The North Atlantic Pact: Insurance Policy or Suicide Note**  
**Speaker:**    Dr. J. Huntley Dupre, Professor of History, Macalester College  
**Subject:**     The Fourth Force  
**Sessions:**    Security Obligations and Guarantees Under the Pact  
                     The Pact and the U.N. System  
                     Alternatives, Additions and Possibilities
- 1950    **Revolution in the Far East**  
**Speaker:**    Dr. Charles Richard Hiscocks, Chairman of the Department of Government, University of Manitoba  
**Subject:**     Asia and the West  
**Note:**        At the St. Paul Foreign Policy Association Luncheon  
                     Madame Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Ambassador from India to the United States  
**Sessions:**    Nature of the Revolution and Character of the Native  
                     Contending Forces in the Philippine Islands, Indonesia, India, Indo-China, Formosa, China, Japan and Korea  
                     Soviet Policy and Activity versus Western Policies and Activity in India, Indo-China, and Formosa  
                     Soviet versus Western Policies in China, Japan, Korea
- 1951    **The Relations of the United States of America and the British Commonwealth of Nations**  
**Speaker:**    Dr. George P. Conger, Chairman, Department of Philosophy, University of Minnesota  
**Subject:**     Two Cultures in One World  
**Sessions:**    Middle East: United States and United Kingdom Relations; Moslem Policies, Truman Plan  
                     North Atlantic: Canada's Contribution in the Cold War; Socialism in the United Kingdom and British Armament; Prospective Allies: West Germany, Spain, Yugoslavia  
                     East Asia: Communist Pressure on the Asiatic Mainland; Communist China and the Japanese Peace Treaty; Australasia in an American Pacific
- 1952    **Plans for Union of Western Europe**  
**Speaker:**    Max Freedman, Editorial Board of the **Winnipeg Free Press**  
**Subject:**     Plans for Union of Western Europe  
**Sessions:**    General Considerations: The Need; Communist Policy in the Western European Countries; Nature and Scope of the Union; Extra-European Commitments

Specific National Considerations: Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Benelux, Scandinavia, Italy

Conclusion: Possible Plan for Union; Relationship of Canada toward the Union; Relationship of the United States toward the Union

1953 Nationalism in the Middle East

**Speaker:** Dr. Yahya Armajani, Professor of History, Macalester College

**Subject:** Nationalism in the Middle East

**Sessions:** General Internal Problems: Nationalism, Religion, Politics, Economics

General External Problems: Collective Security, Western Influence, Communist Influence

Specific National Problems: Israel, Iran, Egypt

1954 The United States and Canada in the United Nations

**Speaker:** Dr. Kenneth W. McNaught, Professor of History, United College

**Subject:** The United States and Canada in the United Nations

**Sessions:** The Constitution of the United Nations; The United Nations and Regional Organizations: NATO, ANZUS, Pan-American Union, British Commonwealth of Nations; Law and Administration: International Court of Justice, Secretariat

The Problem of Security: Disarmament and Atomic Control; Political Disputes: Palestine, Indonesia, Kashmir, Korea, Indo-China; Security Outside of the United Nations

The Problem of Welfare: Economic and Social Council, the Specialized Agencies: Welfare Outside the United Nations: Marshall Plan, Point Four, Colombo Plan; the United Nations and National Self-interest, Conclusions

1955 The Native in Africa

**Speaker:** Professor George E.G. Catlin, McGill University

**Subject:** African Problems in the Light of Indian Experience

**Sessions:** North Central Africa (Sudan); Political Division: Liberia, Nigeria, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Ethiopia (Topics for consideration in each division: Land, Resources and Climate, Natives: Numbers, Characteristics, Policy of the Governing Power, Prospects for the Natives)

Central Africa: French Equatorial Africa, Belgian Congo, Kenya, Tanganyika (Topics as above)

South Africa: Federations of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Union of South Africa, Southwest Africa, Mozambique (Topics as above)

1956 Germany

**Speaker:** Dr. William A. Packer, Associate Professor of German, United College

**Subject:** Germany and the West

**Sessions:** Pre-1945 Germany: Liberalism vs Authoritarianism: Bismarckian Germany; Pre-1914 Weltpolitik, The Weimar Republic, The Nazi Rise to Power, War and Defeat

Conquered and Sundered Germany: Allied Policy at Yalta and Potsdam, The German Democratic Republic, The Sovereign Federal Republic of West Germany, West Berlin

The Two Germanies in their External Relations: Soviet Policy in East Germany, Anglo-American-French Policy in West Germany, The Berlin Blockade and the Air Lift

The Problem of Reunification in the East-West Conflict: West Germany and the European Community: Schuman Plan and the Council of Europe, West Germany and NATO

1957 The Middle East

**Speaker:** Dr. Charles J. Turck, President, Macalester College

**Subject:** Canadian-American Ties: Justice under the Law, the Dignity of the Individual, the Brotherhood of Mankind

**Sessions:** Colonialism and Nationalism in the Middle East: Historical Background of Colonialism and Imperialism

The Middle East in the World Situation: United Nations, Baghdad Pact and NATO, Suez - Background and Crisis, the Oil Problem, the Strategic Situation

Arabs and Israel

1958 Canadian-American Relations

**Speaker:** Dr. Leonard W. Brockington, Lawyer and Statesman of Canada and of the British Commonwealth of Nations

**Sessions:** Historical Background: Formative Years (1763-1867); International Cooperation and Commonwealth Status (1867-1958); Basic Structures: Political, Geographic, Economic

Contemporary Problems: Trade and Investment, Protectionist Trends, Surplus Wheat Disposal, Foreign Policies: NATO, U.N., Red China, etc.; Oil Development in the Western Provinces; St. Lawrence Seaway; Columbia River Project; Canadian-American Defense Program

A Comprehensive Look at the Past, Present and Future: Traditional Forces Which Separate; Contemporary Forces Which Unite the Two Nations

#### 1959 The People's Democracies of East Europe

**Speaker:** Dr. Yahya Armajani, Chairman, Department of History, Macalester College

**Subject:** Russian Expansion – Imperialism of the Proletariat

**Sessions:** Russian Expansion and Communism in East Europe: Reasons for the Nature of the Expansion; Expulsion of Yugoslavia from the Cominform and the Birth of National Communism; Nature of Soviet Political, Military, Economic and Soviet Control of Influence, 1944-1953

De-Stalinization, Liberalization, and Revolution: Causes, Definitions, Methods and Degrees of De-Stalinization and Liberalization; Causes, Events and Comparison of the Reactions of the Other Satellites, the U.S.S.R., the Western Nations and World Opinion

East Europe since 1956: Contemporary Political, Economic and Social Conditions in the Nations; Relations of Each With the Other and With the U.S.S.R.; Western Policies – Their Variations, Purposes and Effectiveness

#### 1960 The Commonwealth of Nations

**Speaker:** Mr. Kenneth P. Kirkwood, Canadian Department of External Affairs

**Subject:** The Commonwealth of Nations: What and Whither?

**Sessions:** The Dominions: Governmental Structure: Colonial Policy of United Kingdom Towards: Canada, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand; Cultural, Economic, Political Situation of the Dominions

The Commonwealth: Membership Methods: Consultation and Cooperation; Functions and Goals; Political, Economic and Social Ties

Commonwealth and International Community: Comparison with O.A.S., U.N., European Federation; A Model for Future World Union?

- 1961 Soviet Foreign Policy  
**Speaker:** Dr. Harold C. Deutsch, Chairman, Department of History, University of Minnesota  
**Subject:** Soviet Foreign Policy  
**Sessions:** Soviet Foreign Policy and the People's Republic of China: Historical Relations, Ideologies: Present Questions: Mongolia, Albania; Relations Between the Soviet Union and China  
 Soviet Foreign Policy and Germany: Historical Considerations: World War II, Yalta, Potsdam, Four Power Agreements, Division of Berlin; Relations with the East Germans; Future Alternatives: A Soviet-DDR Treaty, A Free City of Berlin, Western Recognition of East Germany, Maintenance of the Status Quo, Reunification and Neutralization of Germany  
 Soviet Foreign Policy and the United Nations: Soviet Role for the U.N., Soviet Approach to the Non-aligned Members of the U.N.: to the Western Members; Future of the U.N.
- 1962 North Atlantic Community  
 (Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Irish Free State, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Scandinavia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States)  
**Speaker:** Mr. Michael Barkway, Editor and Publisher of the **Financial Times**, Montreal  
**Subject:** America and Europe – Prospectus and Paradox  
**Sessions:** Military Community: Is NATO Outdated? Structure, Effectiveness  
 Economic Community: Does Reciprocity Mean Annexation?  
 Effects and Policies of the European Common Market Upon: Canadian-European, U.S.-European, U.S.-Canadian Economic Relations  
 Political Community: Will the Present North Atlantic and European Economic and Military Organizations Develop into a North Atlantic Political Community?  
 Discussion on "North Atlantic Charter"
- 1963 Democracy in the Non-Communist World:  
 (Representative Countries: Brazil, Ghana, India, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria)  
**Speaker:** Dr. N.A. Nikam, Professor of Philosophy from India, Visiting Macalester College  
**Subject:** Freedom and the Pathway to Freedom

**Note:** Thursday afternoon the Conference was addressed by Hon. Howard Green, P.C., M.P., Minister of External Affairs 1959-63

**Sessions:** Social Considerations: Education, Class Structure, Public Health, Overpopulation, Religion, Human and Civil Rights  
Economic Considerations: Underdevelopment: Solutions for Underdevelopment  
Political Considerations: Colonialism, Independence, Nationalism, Military Alignment, Governmental Instability, Democracy Versus Authoritarianism  
Future: Can Democracy Survive?  
Should Democracy Survive?

1964 United States-Canadian Relations: A Search for National Identities

**Speaker:** Dr. A.R.M. Lower, Professor of History Emeritus, Queens College, Co-founder, with President Charles J. Turck, of the Canadian-American Conference

**Subject:** National Identities: Comparisons and Contrasts

**Sessions:** Social and Cultural National Identity: Similarities of Founding Groups and Immigrants, Implications; Are Canada and the U.S. Mosaics and/or Melting Pots? Minority Groups Within Each Culture, Their Influence; Basic Difference in Attitudes Created Partially by the Cold War. Why?

Political Identity: Present Governmental Structures and Implications for Relations: Merits and Effects of a Disciplined Versus an Undisciplined Party System, a Multiparty Versus a Dual Party System; Implications of Differing Attitudes Toward Alliance Systems, Area Alliances, Nuclear Weapons and World Organizations

Economic Identity: Differences of Economic Structures and Their Implications; Degree of Involvement and Interrelationship of the Two Economies: Implications, Trend; Differing Governmental Attitudes Toward Business, Foreign Business and Investment

Future Identity: Further Self-reliance or Mutual Dependence: Good or Feasible?

1965 The Goals of North American Society: Technical and Scientific, Religious and Philosophical, Educational



